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☞ Letters and contributions, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

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MESSAGE OF GOV CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, JAN. 30, 1866.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—We have cause to be thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of peace within our borders, abundant crops, unanimity among our people, and that thus this Commonwealth has been enabled to do her full duty to the country, to herself and to posterity.

I apprised you in my message of the 27th of November, 1865, and delivered to you at the beginning of your session, of the necessity under the pressure of which I was compelled, for the restoration of my health, to sojourn for a time in a warmer climate. I returned from Cuba refreshed and invigorated, and have resumed the discharge of my public duties. I cannot omit to acknowledge, with profound gratitude, the kind, considerate and affectionate course which you pursued during my constrained absence. A heavy addition has been thus made to the debt which I already owed to the people of the Commonwealth and their Representatives.

The balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1864	$1,942,203 63
Receipts during fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1865	6,219,989 67
Total in Treasury for fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1865	8,162,193 30
The payments for the same period have been	5,788,525 16
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1865	2,373,668 14

The operations of the sinking fund, during the year ending on the first Monday of September last, as stated in my proclamation, were as follows: Amount of debt reduced, $746,871 25.

The discrepancy between the reduction of the public debt as shown by the statement at the close of the fiscal year, and that in my proclamation at the close of the sinking fund year, arises from the fact, that the one closes on the first Monday of September, the other on the first day of November.

Amount of the public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the first day of December, 1864, $30,379,662 94.

Amount redeemed at the State Treasury, during the fiscal year ending with November 30, 1865, $31,903,345 88.

Public debt, December 1, 1865, $37,476,-255 00.

Assets in the Treasury, $13,623,668 14.

Liabilities in excess on assets $23,852,580,-92.

Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1865 $26,468,168 94

Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1865 23,852,589 92

Improvement in condition of Treasury, since Nov. 30, 1865 2,555,579 02

By the report of the State Treasurer, it will be observed that the extraordinary expenditures growing out of the war, not refunded by the General Government, have been $4,028,-672 21. This includes the direct tax paid to the United States by the State which is now reimbursable. In the balance is included the $671 476 43 paid to the militia, which, with a good portion of the remaining expenditure, is clearly due the State from the General Government.

The necessity for extraordinary expenditures having ceased with the suppression of the late rebellion, measures should be taken to examine our resources, and relieve, as far as possible, the heavy burdens to which our people are subjected.

It has been the habit, of late years, to appropriate, freely, annual sums for the support of local charities; and such appropriations are almost every year increased in number and amount. Houses of Refuge, Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the blind, Lunatic Asylums,—these appear to be proper objects of State bounty, because a few of them are sufficient for the whole State and, to leave them to be provided for by the local authorities would, in fact be to deprive of protection the unfortunate classes for whose benefit they are designed. But mere local charities, however meritorious and effective, should, I think, be left to the support of the benevolent parties who established them.

It is unjust that the people of the Commonwealth should be coerced to pay taxes in order that part of the money so raised may be given to the support of local charities, conducted by private associations, especially when it is remembered that hitherto but a small proportion of the private charities in the State have asked for such appropriation.

I recommend, therefore, that no appropriation be made for charities, beyond the institutions which I have above specified.

The taxes at present laid on corporations are unequal, and to a certain extent thereby unjust. I recommend the subject to the attention of the Legislature, with a view to a revision of the system.

Within a few years, acts have been repeatedly passed directing the expenditure of as much money as may be necessary to effect named purposes, sometimes without clearly designating by whom the money is to be expended, or how the accounts are to be examined. This custom is very recent, and has already led to abuses. I recommend that the practice be corrected, and that no appropriation be made without having the exact sum appropriated, the specific purpose to which it is to be applied, and designating the officer by whom it is to be expended, and providing that the accounts shall be settled in the Auditor General's office in the usual manner.

Notwithstanding the large expenditures by the State for military purposes, since the breaking out of the rebellion, the condition of the Treasury is now $2,555,579 12 better than it was then, and I am proud to be able to state further that on the 1st of September, 1865, the State debt was $492,938 66 less than it was on the 1st of Jan 1861. These are truly gratifying facts.

Under these circumstances, it may be possible, with entire safety to our finances to reduce or even repeal the ordinary State tax of two and a half mills on real estate. The tax of one half mill laid by the act of May 16, 1861, was by that act expressly pledged for the payment of the loan of $3,000,000 thereby authorized, and of course cannot be repealed or reduced until that repayment shall have been made. I recommend this subject to the careful and deliberate consideration and judgment of the Legislature, and it should be found that the tax could be repealed, I recommend that all laws authorizing the levying of local taxes on bonds, mortgages, loans and all property of that kind be also repealed. Such a repeal would largely encourage the investment of capital in this State, while the local authorities lose very little as it is notorious, that from the difficulties of assessment, they receive very little from these sources.

In case of such repeal, I recommend the adoption of some effectual measure for enforcing correct returns of such objects of taxation with appropriate penalties for the neglect or refusal to make them.

I make these recommendations believing that it will lead to more equitable local taxation, and to greater economy in their disbursement.

Many acts are on our statute books, incorporating companies for various purposes, which companies have never been organized or gone into operation. I recommend that all such acts be repealed by a general law, and that provision be made that in future every act authorizing a corporation shall become void, unless the corporation shall organize and use its franchises within a limited time.

Since my last annual message the war against armed treason, has been brought to a close. Of the large contributions made by Pennsylvania to the National army, but a few of the men now remain in the service. The spirit which animated our people at the outset of the rebellion, has not flagged, and we can look back with pride and satisfaction to the part taken by this State, in aiding to maintain the unity of the Government and in its defense against the assaults of its enemies.

In my first inaugural address, I took occasion to declare that Pennsylvania, would, under any circumstances, render a full and determined support of the free institutions of the Union. The pledge so made was based upon my knowledge of the solid patriotism of her citizens. At that time danger threatened, but no one anticipated that it would break forth so suddenly, nor that it would grow to such fearful proportions as it in a brief time assumed.

My confidence in Pennsylvania, in her even, yet stubborn will, her ability and resources, has been fully justified by the manner in which she has done her duty during the late eventful period.

On the request of the President of the United States, I made a communication to the Legislature, on the 9th day of April, 1861, setting forth that military organizations, of a formidable character, which did not seem to be demanded by one existing public exigency, had been formed in certain of the States, and that, while Pennsylvania yielded to no State, in her respect for and willingness to protect, by all guarantees, the constitutional rights and constitutional independence of her sister States, no contemplated attempt to resist the enforcement of the National law could meet with sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth, and asked for authority and means to organize a military bureau, at the Capitol, and to so amend and modify the militia laws as to give vitality and energy to the military organizations of the State.—On the 12th of the same month, I signed a bill providing for the purposes indicated in my message.

It will be remembered that this patriotic action of the Legislature occurred before it was known that hostilities had actually commenced—and it is believed to be the first official action of the authorities of any State, or by the National Legislature.

The first call made by the President for troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion, was on the 15th of April, 1861, for seventy-five thousand men; and that of this number, the quota of Pennsylvania was settled at fourteen regiments, to serve three months, unless sooner discharged.—With unsurpassed alacrity and earnestness, volunteers answered to this call, in such numbers as manifested the intuitive conviction of the people, that the monstrous wickedness which had conceived an armed rebellion against the Constitution and the laws, could not be suppressed by a colossal force.

Major General Robert Patterson was assigned by the General Government to a command, which included the forces raised in Pennsylvania.—Within a week after the call of the President, communication with Washington was almost entirely cut off.—General Patterson, prompted by the necessities of the situation, made, on the 25th of April, requisition upon me for twenty-five additional regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to be forthwith mustered into the service of the United States. Under this requisition, I accepted from among the many pressing to be admitted into the service, a sufficient number of companies to fill it, care being taken to allow to each county, as nearly as possible, a fair representation. Only eleven regiments however, in addition to the fourteen called for by the President, were organized and mustered into the service, before the order of General Patterson was countermanded by him, under instructions from the War Department.

On the 14th day of May, 1861, the Secretary of War, in a letter communicating the plan of organization, for three years regiments, confirmed the revocation of the order in the following language: "Ten regiments are assigned to Pennsylvania, making, in addition to the thirteenth regiments of three months militia already called for, twenty three regiments. It is important to reduce, rather than enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to call for no more than twenty-three regiments, of which only ten are to serve during the war, and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by discharge."

The twenty-five regiments raised as above stated, comprised 20,979 men. The ardor of our people was unabated. Many of the companies, under my order, had arrived in camp at Harrisburg, and others maintained their organizations at home at their own expense, and by contributions from their neighbors and friends.

In the critical condition of the country, and anticipating that, in case of reverse to our arms, the borders of Pennsylvania would be the portals to the rich granaries, manufactories and store-houses of the North, I deemed it my duty to convene the Legislature, that adequate provision might be made to enable me to render the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be, for the common defense of the State and the General Government; and, accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1861, issued the proclamation of the General Assembly, on the 30th of the same month.

In my message to the Legislature at its opening, I recommended immediate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States.

The Legislature acted promptly upon this suggestion, and made full provisions for its effectual accomplishment. The result was the early and complete organization, clothing and equipment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps with its thirteen regiments of infantry, one of artillery and one of cavalry, under the supervision of George A. M'Call, who was selected to command it, with the commission and rank of Major General. The corps contained 14 856 men, and the whole expense of raising, clothing, equipping, subsisting and paying them, until their entry into the United States service, was $855,444 87. They were encamped in different parts of the State, excepting two of the regiments, commanded by Colonels Chas. J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two batteries of artiller, under the command of Col. Charles T Campbell, which at the request of the War Department, were sent on the 22d of June, 1861, to the relief of Colonel Wallace, at Cumberland, Maryland, and remained for about six weeks there, and in Western Virginia, engaged in active operations. Towards the close of July the whole corps was called for and taken, on a requisition, into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disaster at Bull Run, eleven regiments, in all respects ready for active service, were in Washington and Baltimore.

The troops sent to Western Virginia were recalled and with the other two regiments of the corps, forwarded to Washington.

On the 26th of July, 1861, the Secretary of War expressed his gratification and thanks for the prompt response from Pennsylvania.

The wisdom of the Legislature in providing for the formation of this corps, for the interests of the State and the Nation, was fully shown by subsequent events. Most of the men who filled its ranks had been accepted by me under the call for twenty five regiments, which was afterwards rescinded.

They had left their families and homes under a deep sense of duty to their country, and to have sent them back unaccepted would have caused serious difficulty in making future enlistments.

By acts of Congress of 22d and 25th of July, 1861 the President was authorized to call upon the several States for volunteers to serve for three years. Under this authority, requisitions were made on this State, and fourteen regiments were promptly furnished. In the meantime authorities had been granted by the President and the War Department to a number of individuals to raise regiments in different parts of the State, which seriously interferred with the action of the State authorities in filling requisitions regularly made under the acts of Congress.

The embarrassments arising from this conflict of authorities became at length so serious that I was constrained to call the attention of the President and Secretary of War to the subject, by a communication, dated the 1st of August, 1861, and on the 25th of September following, an order was issued requiring these independent regiments to report to the Governor, and placing them under his authority and control. Acting under this order, many of the independent regiments were filled up, others consolidated, and seventy-three regiments, with an aggregate strength of 89,048 men, were promptly sent forward.

During the year 1862 a draft was ordered by the General Government which was executed under the State authorities.

Of the quota of the State, under the call of July 7, 1862, forty-three regiments of volunteers, aggregating 49,383 men, were put into service, and under the draft, ordered August 4th of the same year, fifteen regiments, containing an aggregate force of 15,000 men, organized and sent forward. During the same period nine independent batteries of artillery were organized in the State, with an aggregate strength of 1,353 officers and men.

It will be remembered, that the ardor and promptness of our people, under such trying circumstances, in pressing the troops forward, was such as to call from the President special thanks, and to request me to express them to the people of the State.

During the year 1863 forty-three thousand and forty six (43,046) men were furnished for the service, principally to fill regiments, in the field which had been reduced by the exigencies of the war.

During the year 1864, under the various calls of the General Government, thirty two regiments, two batteries and eight unattached companies of different arms of the service and for various periods, were organized and sent to the field, aggregating, with re-enlistments in the field, amounting to 17,876, an aggregate force of 91,704 men, furnished for that year.

On my suggestion, the policy of consolidating our reduced regiments, and filling them up by the assignment of new companies, was adopted, and organizing three entire new regiments, seventy five companies were assigned to reduced regiments, by which they were again filled to the regimental standard. These three new regiments and seventy five companies, with volunteer recruits for regiments in the field, reported by the superintendents of that service, amounted, in the aggregate, to 26,780 men for this year.

In the month of September, 1862, after the second disastr at Bull Run, it became evident that the enemy had adopted an aggressive policy, and was about to invade the Northern States, through Maryland and the southern border of Pennsylvania. Under the sanction of the President of the United States, on the 11th day of that month I issued my proclamation, calling into immediate service fifty thousand of the freemen of this State.—Under this call twenty five regiments and four companies of infantry, fourteen unattached companies of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery were immediately organized and sent to the border, the greater potion of them crossing beyond the State line into Maryland. Gen. John F. Reyno's, at that period commanding the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was temporarily assigned, by the Secretary of War, to the command of these tops, by whose order they were retured to Pennsylvania, and by my pulamation, disbanded on the 24th of the month. In acknowledgment of the services rendered by the men of Pennsylvania, Major General M'Clelh, commanding the Army of the Potmac, by letter dated the 27th of ptember, 1862, acknowledging the sence, and thanking the State, uses the following language:

"The manner in ich the people of Pennsylvania resnded to your call, and hastened to the defence of their frontier, no dot exercised a great influence upone enemy," and the Governor of Maland, His Excellency A. W. Bradl, in an order dated, September 22 1862, uses the following language regard to these troops: "The readies with which they crossed the bor and took their stand beside the Aylani brigade, shows that the borde, in all respects, but an ideal line, and that in such a cause as now unites Pennsylvania and Maryland are bone."

In the month of J, 1863 it again became evident that the rebel army was advancing Nb. threatening also the western bor of Pennsylvania, and on the 26th that month I again issued my primation calling the militia of the State to immediate service. In the Dement of the Monongahela five rcents of infantry, one company of alry and one battery of artillery for ninety days' service, and one batn of infantry, one battalion of cay, and one battery of artillery, for months' United States service, organized. In the Department of Susquehanna twenty-three regim and five unattached companies infantry, and two unattached conies of cavalry for ninety days; one battalion of infantry, one battalion of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and three independent batteries of artillery, for six months' United States service, were organized.

There were also organized in this department, for the "emergency term," eight regiments, one battalion and a number of unattached companies of infantry, two independent batteries of artillery, and two companies of cavalry.

In the Department of the Monongahela, the troops under this call were commanded by Major General W. T. H. Brooks, and in the Department of the Susquehanna, by Major General D N Couch, severally detailed by the War Department.

The details of the services of the militia on those occasions, as well as the generous assistance rendered by the militia of the States of New York and New Jersey, have been fully recognized in previous messages.

Acting under orders, they did not hesitate to cross the State line and enter Ohio and Western Virginia in the West; and in the East they defended the line of the Susquehana, were at Gettysburg before the advance of the Army of the Potomac, defended Carlisle successfully, when attacked by a superior force, made long marches, patiently suffering great privations for the want of sufficient means of transportation, crossed into Maryland when ordered, and attacked the enemy successfully, and saved the capitol of their State from destruction. When the history of the rebellion is truly written, no part which relates to Pennsylvania will reflect more credit on the patriotism, courage and fidelity of her people, than their prompt answer to the call made for military service for domestic protection. It is a record of which the great body of the people are a party, and of which they may all be proud.

In July, 1864, a rebel army again crossed the Potomac, threatening the southern border, and marched to Washington.

Under the pressing demands of the National authorities, all the organized troops in Pennsylvania were immediately sent forward. The rebel army was defeated and driven back. A rebel column, of three thousand men, however, had crossed the border, and, on the 30th of July burned the town of Chambersburg. In my message of [illegible] of the enemy, I will the more circumstances attending the destruction of that borough. Although the people of all the Southern border suffered much more from annual incurtions of the enemy, Chambersburg is the only town entirely destroyed within our border, and, it is believed, in any loyal State.

The citizens of the town were suddenly reduced to poverty, and, for a time, were sustained by the active benevolence of the people of other parts of the State, aided by an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars from the Commonwealth. They have struggled energetically to revive from this calamity, but it is now feared that few of them will be able to succeed. I submit, therefore, to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether it would not be proper to extend to that people some additional relief.

The number of troops furnished the service, from Pennsylvania, during the rebellion, may be stated as follows, viz:

During the year	1861	130,594
do	do 1862	71,100
do	do 1863	43,046
do	do 1864	91,704
do	do 1865	25,840
		362,284

This statement is exclusive of militia and enlistments for the United States Navy.

I refer, for more perfect details of all the military operations of the State, to the reports of the Adjutant General, of the other military departments of the State, and to my previous annual messages. This brief military record would be imperfect, if I failed to commend the fidelity, zeal and industry of the military departments of the State, and to express my personal obligations for the ready obedience and constant support I have uniformly received from the chiefs of the departments and officers of my personal staff.

An approximate judgment of the amount of labor performed by these departments, and the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, may be made, when it is stated that over forty three thousand (43,000) military commissions were issued during the war.

The first request for troops from this State was dated at Washington, on the 15th of April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph announced to the War Department that over 4,000 were at Harrisburg, awaiting marching orders.

It is our proud privilege to have it remembered, that the first military aid from the loyal States, which reached Washington, was the force of 460 Pennsylvanians, who arrived there on the 18th day of April, and that, when the Capitol of the Nation was the second time threatened, after the battle of Bull Run, the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps were the first troops sent forward.

From the beginning of the war to its close, the State has never faltered in its support of the Government.

Proceeding in the strict line of duty, the resources of Pennsylvania, whether in men or money have neither been withheld or squandered. The history of the conduct of our people in the field, is illuminated with incidents of heroism worthy of conspicuous notice; but it would be impossible to mention them in the proper limits of a message, without doing injustice, or, perhaps, making invidious distinctions. Arrangements are in progress to have a complete history of our regiments, such as has been contemplated and is provided for in an act of Assembly already passed; and on this subject I commend the report of the Executive Military Department to your favorable consideration. It would be alike impossible to furnish a history of the associated benevolence and of the large individual contributions to the comfort of our people in the field and hospital, or of the names and services, at all times, of our volunteer surgeons, who called to assist in the hospital or the battle field; nor is it possible to do justice to the many patriotic christian men who were always ready to respond when summoned to the exercise of acts of humanity and benevolence.

Our armies were sustained and strengthened in the field by the patriotic devotion of their friends at home; and we can never render full justice to the heaven-directed, patriotic, christian benevolence of the women of the State.

During the war I had occasion, from time to time, to communicate freely with the Legislature on subjects bearing upon the interests of the men representing the State in the armies of the Republic.

It is with a sense of unfeigned gratitude, that I acknowledge how cheerfully and promptly the Legislature and the people acted upon my suggestions, whether for the support of the Government, the enlistment and organization of troops, or for the comfort of our people already in the field.

Without this general confidence and liberal support, the labors of the Executive would have been in vain; the treasure that has been expended would have been wasted, precious lives lost, would have been an empty sacrifice, the bruised hearts of kindred and friends would have been without solace, the strong men, whose health has been broken and whose bodies have been maimed, would have been monuments of heroism wasted, and the honor of this great Commonwealth fallen ruins [illegible] amidst the Republic.

The report of the Hon. Thomas H Burrowes shows the gratifying result, under his active management, of the system adopted by the State for the maintenance and education of the orphans of our soldiers. His report exhibits the fact that 1,242 orphans are now actually admitted to the schools, and that 1,846 applications in all have been allowed, and orders issued for their admission, many of whom have been admitted since his report. It will also be seen that the largest appropriation that ever will be required will be for this and the two ensuing years, and that then the amount will be gradually reduced. I have heretofore commended this charity to you, and deem it unnecessary to add another word, in asking a continuation of an appropriation, which is to provide for and educate the best blood of the State, and support the living legacies which have been bequeathed us by the men who laid down their lives for the country. When we remember that every sort of public and private pledge that the eloquence of man could devise or utter, was given to our soldiers as they went forward, that if they fell, their orphans should become the children of the State, I cannot for an instant suppose that you will hesitate to continue an appropriation which is to bless their little ones, providing comfortable homes, instead of leaving them in want and destitution, many of them to fall victims to vice and crime.

Great injustice has been done to private soldiers, who went into service under the provisions of the act of Congress, by refusing to pay them the bounties offered by the terms of that act. The following letter, which I addressed to the Secretary of War, sufficiently explains the position of this affair:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., June 5, 1865.

SIR:—There are two subjects connected with the discharge of volunteers which are of so much importance that I feel justified in calling your attention to them.

First—The men are being paid only to the day of their arrival at the place they are to be discharged. This will cause them to lose a few days' pay, depending principally upon the promptness and disposition of the officers of the United States having the matter in charge. It is a matter of little moment to the Government, but the men feel it to be an injustice, and, if under the acts of Congress, they can be paid until discharged, I think you will agree with them.

Second—In Circular No. 29 from Provost Marshal's Office, dated July 19, 1864, "under which the volunteers now to be discharged were raised," it is stated that the bounty provided by law is as follows:

"For recruits including representative recruits, $160."

And it further adds, that the first instalment of the bounty will be paid when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:

"To a recruit, who enlisted in the army for one year, $33 33."

On these terms the men enlisted, and they are of opinion that they are entitled to the remainder of their bounty when discharged from service.

It is proposed, however, to pay them, but a part of this remainder, because the Government does not require their service for the full term of their enlistment, and appears to be a breach of the contract between the Government and the man. The bounty was held out by the Government as an inducement to enlist, not as additional pay for services to be rendered. The men became entitled to it by the fact of enlistment, and could only forfeit what remained unpaid by some misconduct, of which such forfeiture should be a legal penalty. These matters are creating much unpleasant feeling among the men. I need not say to you, they have behaved gallantly, and the country owes them everything; and if it can possibly be avoided they ought not to be sent home under the feeling that the Government, when their services are no longer required, takes the first opportunity to treat them unjustly and violate its contract with them.

I assure you, that unless these difficulties are relieved, there will be created a general discontent which will be injurious hereafter; and it is my fervent desire for the success of your administration which leads me to bring them directly to your notice.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

The refusal has been persisted in, under an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, a copy of which was sent to me.

I invite your attention to the reports of the Military Departments of the State, to the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, which exhibits the prosperous condition of our system of public education, and to the report of the Surveyor General, and recommend to your favorable consideration the many excellent suggestions made by that officer.

I commend to your earnest consideration the suggestion made by the Surgeon General in his report, herewith transmitted, on the propriety of legislation for the protection of our people, by proper sanitary measures, from the ravages of the cholera, which is now approaching our shores.

I commend to the wisdom of the Legislature the relief of our many maimed and wounded soldiers. Possibly this might be done by continuing and enlarging the acts providing for boards of relief in the several counties. I recommend the adoption by the Legislature of this or some other plan for doing justice to the class of men in question.

By the joint resolution of May 16, 1861, authorizing me to give flags to our regiments, it was made the duty of the Executive to receive the flags when the regiments returned. This has not been hitherto done, inasmuch as they have not yet all been mustered out. As soon as this shall have taken place, the flags will be received with appropriate ceremonies, and I recommend that the Legislature make provision for causing them to be hung in the new Library.

I refer to the suggestion of Brigadier General Todd, Inspector General, on the subject of the militia. I observe with great pleasure, that Congress is proposing to establish a uniform system throughout the United States.

The arsenal at Harrisburgh is decaying and unsafe. The arms and munitions of the State there deposited are of the value probably of half a million of dollars. I recommend that provision be made for repairing it, or that a new arsenal be constructed in this vicinity, for the purpose of securing their preservation.

Since my last annual message, the late President of the United States has fallen a victim to the most foul and base assassination recorded in history. It will afford me pleasure and I will heartily unite with you in any expression of indignation at the crime, and of appreciation of the public virtue, and services of its victim, Abraham Lincoln.

My uniform course during the late war was to avoid the discussion of the policy of the General Government, while giving a hearty support to the National authorities in all their measures to suppress the rebellion. I shall continue to pursue the same course during the embarrassments necessarily connected with the entire restoration of the country. The principles expressed in the message of the President, at the commencement of the session of Congress, will receive my cordial support.

During the last five years the people of this State have suffered deeply from the calamities of war.—Thousands of her men have been slain, and others are maimed and broken. Almost every family has been stricken, and everywhere there are widows and orphans, many of them helpless and in poverty. It is a subject of sincere congratulation that peace has at last returned.

I am not aware of the existence of any difficulty with other nations which may not be amicably adjusted, and therefore venture to express the hope that long years of tranquility and happiness are before us.

A. G. CURTIN.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

J. S. RUTAN ..... J. L. ANDERSON.

J. S. RUTAN & Co.,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

FEBRUARY 7th, 1866.

Union State Convention.

A State Convention will held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday the seventh day of March, A D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defence of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee.

JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

Attest:

GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, } Sec'ts.
A. W. BENEDICT, }

Union County Convention.

The Union voters of Beaver county are requested to assemble at their usual places for holding elections, in the several districts, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1866, and choose delegates to meet in County Convention, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the COURT HOUSE, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention, to be held in HARRISBURG, on the 7th day of March next, to place in nomination a candidate for Governor. The election for delegates in the Townships shall be held between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., and in the Boroughs between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M. By order of County Committee.

D. L. IMBRIE, Ch'n.

The several election districts are entitled to delegates as follows, to wit:

Borough	4	Industry	3
Bridgewater	2	Independence	2
Big Beaver	4	Marion	2
Brighton	3	Moon	4
Chippewa	4	New Brighton	4
Darlington	4	New Sewickly	4
Economy	4	North Sewickly	3
Fallston	3	Ohio	4
Franklin	2	Patterson	2
Freedom bor.	3	Phillipsburg	2
Freedom dist	2	Pulaski	2
Greene	4	Rochester bor.	4
Frankfort	4	Rochester tp.	2
M'Guire	4	Raccoon	4
Hopewell	4	South Beaver	4

We publish this week the Governor's Message. It has been delayed a month beyond the usual time by the absence of the Governor in Cuba.—When we announced this [illegible] were very fearful he would never return to resume the duties of his office. The trip has been effectual, however, in restoring him to health, and he is again in his place laboring as arduously as ever in the discharge of his duties. To know of his safe return, and restoration to health, was a great relief to all the good citizens of the Commonwealth and we sincerely trust that now the war is over he will be relieved of much of the care and labor of his office until his worn out system has had time to recover from the effect of overwork and anxiety. Gov. Curtin is too good a man to sacrifice in this way. After five years of the hardest service ever performed in that office, and during the most trying period, we sincerely hope he may enjoy, during the remainder of his term, some of the freedom, ease and comfort that marked the administration of former Governors.

The Message, like all his preceding ones, is able, comprehensive and satisfactory. As all of our readers will of course read it, we refrain from any comment.

THE *Local* makes three distinct charges against us, to which it calls the attention of returned veterans of the late war. As very few, if any, of that class whom the *Local* hopes to reach and effect would ever see the charges preferred unless re-published by us, we give the substance of them out of pure kindness to our neighbor. The first charge is that we indorse the action of Hon. G. V. Lawrence, our Representative, in voting for the bill giving negroes in the District of Columbia the right of suffrage. To this we plead guilty, and by way of reply say that the negroes of the District, having been loyal throughout the rebellion, and the whites having been disloyal, we think black loyalists are as good as white traitors, and that the first class won by their devotion to their country what the other class by their treason forfeited. If the Government enfranchises the one and pardons the other, it deals but justly with the first, and mercifully with the second class of citizens. Being legitimately within the province of Congress to so legislate, we do in this instance approve the action of our Representative. We are in the second place charged with favoring the amendment to the Constitution just passed by the lower House of Congress, apportioning Representatives according to the voting population of the States. To this we also plead guilty. We are opposed to giving a Southern State twice as many Representatives as a Northern State, having the same number of voters. Let a note be made of the fact that the *Local* says it is unjust not to give a Southern State twice as many Representatives as a Northern State. According to our way of thinking, the sooner the North is clear of men who think and say that one Southern vote is as good as two Northern votes, the better. The day of tolerating such heresies has passed. Yet this is the position taken by the writer of the article, viz: that the South is entitled to twice as many Representatives in proportion as the North, and consequently that one vote in the South is equal to two in the North. We thought the war had eradicated all such foolish notions, but it appears there are yet some who are willing to concede superiority to Southern traitors with their hands red with the blood of Northern heroes. With such our returned veterans have no sympathy, and their warnings and exhortations produce only merited contempt. The *Local* says the amendment will force the States of the Union to adopt negro suffrage When the States voluntarily enfranchise the negro, all ground of objection will be removed. The third and last charge is that we favor suffrage in this State. This charge is made without reference to its truth. We have at no time so expressed ourselves The Constitution of Pennsylvania would have to be amended first, and that cannot be done for several years yet. It is therefore useless to agitate the question. Before we can take action we will have seen the effect of suffrage elsewhere, and thus be enabled to form, we hope, correct and wise conclusions. At present we have no opinion to express, and must decline permitting the *Local* to make up an opinion for us. As our veteran soldiers never read the *Local*, they will now have the benefit of its charges and of our replies at the same time. If the editor of the *Local* desires to reach that class of readers, it would be better to at once send the article to us for publication, as it will save time. It may be unfortunate for them, but the gallant boys who wore the blue don't read the *Local*, because they allege it sustains the principles and the party they fought it to overthrow.

FRUIT AND SEED CATALOGUE.—We have received from J. Knox, Pittsburg, for 1866, which contains descriptions and illustrations of all the leading varieties of Grapes, Strawberries, Raspbernies, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., Select Lists of Fruits, made up with great care, Letters from eminent Fruit Growers and Reports of various Committee who have visited his grounds.

Also his Descriptive Catalogue of of Choice and Select Vegetable and Flower Seeds, with plain instructions for their culture.

By sending 10 cents to J. Knox, No. 29, Fifth St., Pittsburg, Pa., copies will be forwarded to the applicants.

From the well known reputation of Mr Knox, we have no hesitation in advising parties in want of plants, vines, seeds, &c., to apply to him.

THE report of the commission appointed to revise the revenue laws have submitted their report to Congress. It is a document of much importance, and will command universal attention. The most important recommendations made by the commission are these:

"The exemption of all incomes below one thousand dollars instead of six hundred dollars as at present, the tax to be five per cent. on all incomes above that sum.

"No tax upon leaf tobacco.

"No taxes upon retail trades, shoemakers, tailors, dressmakers, etc.

"A tax of five cts a lb on raw cotton.

"A reduction of tax on whisky to one dollar per gallon.

"A reduction of the number of articles upon which taxes shall be laid, and a gradually increased burden upon a few luxuries and necessaries.

"The removal of all taxes from manufactured articles in time."

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.—The question is often asked why the 5-20 bonds, bearing a six per cent. gold interest, are so called. Thompson's Bank Note reporter offers the following explanation: The 5-20s are a six per cent. gold interest bond. They are called 5 20s because after the first five years the Government has the option to pay them off, or they may run for fifteen years more; making them five years from their date to run positively, and then, during the balance of the twenty years the Secretary can at any time stop the interest and pay them off. The first batch of 5-20s is dated 1862. These are called "old bonds," and are bought for foreign orders; hence they bring the highest price. The second batch dated 1864, and the third batch, 1865. The interest on all the issues is payable at the same time—May and November.

CAPITOL OF WEST VIRGINIA.—A bill locating the Capitol of West Virginia at Buckhannon, Upshur county, has passed the lower branch of the Legislature of that State. The concurrence by the Senate is considered doubtful.

The Qualification of Jurors.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says there seems to have lately been awakened, among the intelligent portion of the community, in the legal profession, and among journalists a strong desire to amend and if possible improve the qualifications of jurors. The old rule excluding a man from the jury box because he had formed or expressed an opinion on a case at issue, is admitted on all sides to be defective — The very fact, it is now urged, that the disposition of a man leads him to investigate the transactions and the occurrences coming within his knowledge or observation, should constitute the highest qualifications of a juror. The man who can't or won't read—who takes no interest in the transactions of the day, or who, when he derives a knowledge of a fact, is unwilling or timid in the formation and the expression of an opinion, does not possess proper intelligence, or the strength of judgment to decide on the affairs of others. We only repeat here what is urged elsewhere in opposition to the present rules fixing the qualifications of jurors. There is no doubt that a correction of the law will give us more intelligent jurors.—Congress has the matter in hand, and from the tone of the discussion already exhibited in that body on the subject, it is anticipated that a salutary reform will be made in connection therewith.—*Har. Tel.*

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The New York *Citizen*, (edited by private Miles O'Riley), has an article lauditory of the Fenians, and urging Irishmen and Americans to contribute to the Fenian funds. We quote a single ominous passage:

"We tell the American public—and they have heretofore found us pretty accurate prophets in everything relative to the Fenian cause—that before ten weeks there will be—somewhere—an Irish Republic existing on the face of the earth, with a flag, an army, a port of entry and exit, a navy of privateers, and the tacit encouragement both of France and the United States in the prosecution of belligerent acts against Britain. Let no one ask us for the present where this republic will be located; for we cannot answer. It must be called a republic, to warrant the flag and fleet, but will really only be used as an immediate basis of operations for the transfer of active hostilities to the Canadian and Irish soils. A word to the wise is enough. And now, while the quid nunca grow excited, the wise will wait developments, giving liberally of their means to aid the cause; nor will they have to tarry long, for the fulfillment of all that we herein foreshadow."

MRS. LINCOLN'S SLANDERERS.—The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes: The slanderers of Mrs. Lincoln, present or this city, are not new. From the moment that she entered the White House as its mistress till she left it she has been the subject of open or covert attacks. Early in the rule of Mr. Lincoln a regular conspiracy was formed here, including two men and a woman, to strike her down and strike her husband with her. A paid spy was kept in Washington with instruction to compromise Mrs. Lincoln if it were possible. He steadfastly pursued the purpose for which he was paid and sent bulletins regularly to his employers in New York detailing his success. The vile plan became known to a gentleman of this city, who privately laid before Mr. Lincoln the whole scheme. It enabled him to lay his strong hand on the conspiracy and crush it. I know this to be so, for I saw the gentleman before he saw Mr. Lincoln and after his return.

A DISGUSTED EDITOR'S FAREWELL.—An editor in Ohio has retired to private life, after ten years' experience in the editorial chair. He takes his leave of his readers in the following valedictory: "The undersigned retires from the editorial chair with complete conviction that all is vanity. From the hour he started his paper to the present time he has been solicited to lie upon every given subject, and can't remember ever having told a wholesome truth without diminishing his subscription list or making an enemy. Under these circumstances of trial, and having a thorough contempt for himself, he retires in order to recruit his moral constitution."

DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a bond for the *payment* of money is subject to the stamp duty at the rate of five cents for each one hundred dollars of each fractional part thereof, as "written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at any time designated;" a personal bond given *as security* for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars is subject to a stamp duty of fifty cents, and fifty cents additional for each additional five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH.—Kelly, the English oarsman, has consented to the terms proposed by James Hamill, of Pittsburg, for an international sculling match. Mr. Hamill proposed that Kelly should either come to this county, or if Hamill crossed to England, he should have the choice of English waters in which to conduct the match. At first Kelly declined to grant Hamill the choice mentioned, but it seems that he has at last acquiesced to the terms, and probably the preliminaries will soon be arranged.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on the 2d, it was resolved that the Committee on Reconstruction inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to establish the power of Congress to enforce the guarantees of LEND instrument; especially, concerning the people without distinction of color or race, the assurance to the citizens of each State of the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States, and the guarantees of a republican form of Government to every State. A resolution was adopted to inquire as to giving the United States Courts jurisdiction of all suits for acts done under military authority. A petition was presented and referred for compensation to a loyal woman for destruction of property by Rebels. Mr. Fessenden gave notice that he would call up the joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution adopted by the House, and press it to a passage. The resolution for the trial by military commission of Jeff. Davis and others for complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, was called up by Mr Howard, who spoke on it at length, and asked for a vote; but Messrs. Johnson and Saulsbury announced their desire to debate it and it was laid over. Mr. Trumbull's bill for the security of civil rights was then taken up, and the amendment declaring all persons born in the United States except Indians not taxed, citizens, was adopted by Yeas 21, Nays 10. Mr. Davis spoke, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, resolutions of the Legislature of New York concerning Quarantine were presented. A memorial was presented from naval officers for increase of pay. A bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to fund the national debt, which was made the special order for next Thursday. Mr. Morrill stated, in reply to Mr. Stevens, that the Committee had not considered the subject of reducing the whisky tax, and would do it with great reluctance. A bill was introduced to improve the navigation of the Mississippi, and a resolution adopted for an inquiry into the peonage laws of New Mexico. A resolution was reported from the Committee on Agriculture to inquire as to protecting agricultural interests from oppressive taxation by railway companies, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill prohibiting the reissue, except by act of Congress, of American registers to vessels sold under foreign flags during the war, which was debated by Messrs. Garfield, Spalding, Blaine, Pike, Banks, Thayer, and Washburne, and was passed by Yeas 99, Nays 52. The contested case of Bodge against Brooks was briefly discussed, and the Freedmen's Bureau bill was then taken up, move the previous question on it to day at 3 p. m. Mr. Donnelly offered an amendment that the Bureau may open free schools in every district. The bill was debated by him and by Mr. Garfield, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 3d, Mr. Sumner offered a joint resolution reciting the obligation of the United States to guarantee a republican form of government to every State, declaring the right of Congress under the second clause of the anti-Slavery amendment to legislate to that end and resolving that in the State lately in Rebellion there shall henceforth be no denial of rights, civil or political, on account of color or race. This was laid on the table and ordered to be printed and Mr. Sumner gave notice he should offer it as a substitute for the amendment just passed by the House. A was introduced to grant lands for a railroad and telegraph from California and Oregon. Petitions were presented from Wisconsin asking citizenship for the freedmen as a condition of readmitting the rebellious States; and from Ohio soldiers for an equalization of bounty. The bill for the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes on credit was passed. Mr. Trumbull's bill to protect civil rights was taken up and debated by Messrs. Davis, Trumbull, Guthrie, Hendricks, Lane (Ind.), Dixon, Cowan, and Saulsbury. Amendments by Mr. Hendricks to strike out the section empowering the President to use the army and navy to execute the act; by Mr. Davis to strike out the first section; and by Mr. Saulsbury to insert after the words "civil rights" "except political rights," were successively rejected. The bill was then passed by Yeas 33, Nays 11. It enacts:

"That all persons born in the United States not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States without any distinction of colored there shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities among the inhabitants of any State or Territory of the United States on account of race color or previous condition of slavery; but the inhabitants of every race and color, without regard to previous condition of Slavery, or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right to make and enforce contracts, sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

Senate adjourned Monday.

In the House, a solution was adopted directing an inquiry as to extending Government aid to the Iowa branch of the Pacific Railroad. The Dodge Brooks election case was taken up and discussed at great length by Messrs. Raymond, Brooks, Dodge, and Eliot, on various questions of law regularity in the preparation of testimony, and an effort by Mr. Brooks to delay the contest and suppress the testimony. During the debate, a recess was taken to receive Gens. Thomas and Meade. The Speaker delivered an address of welcome, and the Generals responded. The Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire whether legislation is necessary to prevent combinations of pilots on Western waters, so to abolish the offices of Naval Officer and Surveyor, and as to the protection of American trade on the Coast of Africa. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill was taken up, and Mr. Kerr concluded a speech against it; after which the House adjourned.

Steamboat Explosions.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Jan. 30.

The steamer Missouri exploded at ten minutes before two o'clock this morning, opposite Robertson's saw mill, half a mile below the mouth of Green river. The explosion was distinctly heard all over this city and at Newburg.

The steamer Dictator was near the Missouri at the time of the explosion, and ran alongside and took off the survivors. The Dictator touched at Newburg and took on board Drs. W. and Robert Slaughter, but left no list of the lost and saved, and but few particulars. The wreck is in possession of the Evansville and Cairo Packet Company. From a gentleman who got off the boat here last night I learn there were but five or six ladies aboard. He says there were a good many gentlemen on board, but how many he could not say. The safe and some of the books were brought to this city this morning. The cabin register has not been found. The port list shows that the officers and crew number about one hundred. A report from Newburg says only about twenty survivors were taken off, including the wounded. Capt. Hurd and his two sons were on board.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 30.—It is just reported here that the steamer Miami blew up and burned on Saturday last, six six miles above the mouth of the Arkansas river. One hundred and thirty lives were lost.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 2.—The steamer W R. Carter exploded her boilers at three o'clock this morning, at Island Ninety-eight. A large number of lives were lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The engineer was saved. He says no cause is assigned for the explosion. The machinery was running smoothly and the boat slowly at the time. The steamer Emerald picked up three, names unknown.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—The towboat Baltic, lying at the foot of Custom House street, just starting out, blew up this morning, and sunk immediately. Only a few persons were were killed. Two or three persons on the levee, laborers, were killed by the splinters.

French Troops to be Withdrawn from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

Letters have just been received here from Paris, confirming in every important particular the information concerning the intentions of the Emperor of France with regard to Mexico which I gave you some ago. The Emperor is ready to withdraw his forces from Mexico with the least possible delay, demanding nothing of the Government of the United States except that it meanwhile remain neutral between the belligerant parties, according to the assurances frequently given and reiterated by this Government during the last three years.—The Emperor of France does not ask for the recognition of Maximilian, nor insist upon any other treaty stipulations. The statement put forth by the Paris *Presse*, that an Extraordinary Commissioner has been sent to Mexico to make preasrations for the evacuation, is confirmed by the letters here received. There are good reasons for believing that the State Department is already in possession of official information to this effect, and it is to be hoped that such information will soon be laid before the public. The statement here given came from a most trustworthy source, and may be looked upon as absolutely trustworthy.

Fire on Bennehoff Run.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, PA., Jan. 31st—9 P. M.—A large fire occurred on Bennehoff Run this afternoon at 4:45 o'clock, originating from a spark from an engine, which first communicated to a well on lease 33. Eight flowing wells, six belonging to the Bennehoff Petroleum Company, of New York and two belonging to the Northern Light Petroleum Company, of New York, were burned, including 11,000 bbls of crude oil. The total loss is estimated at $100,000. The fire is still raging, but is now considered controlable. All the wells westward of No. 33 are saved. The town was at one time considered in great danger, but is now comparatively safe.

Great Fire at Franklin, Pa.

FRANKLIN, PA., Feb. 1.—A fire broke out here at about four o'clock this morning, which destroyed twenty-four buildings in the town, among which were the post office, Lamberton House, Stanford Theatre building and the Masonic building just completed. Loss estimated at half a million dollars, about one half of which is covered by insurances, principally in eastern companies.

At the time the fire broke out, a strong west wind prevailed, which fortunately ceased about six o'clock this morning and enabled the firemen to get control of the flames. Nearly the whole business part of the town would have been destroyed but for this. All the mail matter was saved. The fire originated in a brothel.

Recognition of the Dominican Republic.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1866.

The following message from the President was received by the House to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

Believing the commercial interests of our country would be promoted by a formal recognition of the Dominican Republic, while such a recognition would be in entire conformity with the settled policy of the United States; I have with that view nominated to the Senate an officer of the same grade with the one now accredited to the Republic of Hayti. And I recommend that an appropriation be made by Congress toward providing for his compensation.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, Jan. 30, 1866.

WESTERN PHRASES.—It amused me, when I first came to this country, to hear the condensed meaning which the Western man can put into an originally manufactured word. "You bet," "You get," are short hand for a paragraph, and well understood.—"Mighty weak" is expressive of not elegant. I presume the man who started the phrase knew little of the rule of elegant literature, which permits an adjective to be joined to a noun of opposite meaning, as for example, "it was a melancholy pleasure," &c., but he hit the very idea of extensive meaning when he said such a thing was "powerfully weak."

I was riding recently in Missouri, in company with a native. Some one on the roadside asked him, "How is the folks?" "Plum," was the brief and only reply; "How are yours?"—"Square," was the solitary ribald answer. I found that plum and square were used beyond the Masonic lodges, and had come to mean "all right" in Western phrase.

"AS GOOD AS THEY MAKE."—Fred Douglass, making a speech the other evening in Brooklyn, was induced to consider the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and some of his recent utterances affecting the rights of negroes. "I do not find fault with Mr. Beecher," said Fred, "though I do not always agree with him. I remember that, not many years ago, he declared that, if he could abolish slavery in the instant, or, by waiting twenty five years, could have it so abolished that its overthrow would wholly redound to the Christian Church, he would prefer the latter. I presume he was entirely sincere in this preference; and yet if I were a Maryland slaveholder, and Mr. Beecher were my slave, and I had a rawhide, I could take this opinion out of him in less than half an hour."

JEFF. DAVIS.—The belief is gaining ...ended to try Jeff. Davis before a military commission at an early day, and that the presence in Washington of Generals Sherman, Thomas, Meade, and other distinguished officers, has a direct connection with the business.—Frequent consultations have been held, but the popular belief has been that they had reference to the military reorganization. The country will rejoice should it prove to be true that Davis is to be tried.—*Commercial.*

MRS. SWISSHELM thanks God that Andrew Johnson is all right. Says she: "The military order of General Terry in Virginia, followed by that of General Sickles in South Carolina, proves that the freedmen are to be protected in their freedom by the national arms. This is the point. Constitutional amendments, suffrage laws, and State enactments are mere paper walls without the sword."

THE *Times'* Washington special says: The President and Cabinet have had under consideration the argument of Semmes claiming the right to be discharged under the Sherman-Johnson parole, but have come to no definite conclusion thereon. Until this matter is disposed of there will be no detail for a court to try Semmes, and there is a bare probability that the trial of Semmes may be indefinitely postponed.

THE OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.—Damascus is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra lies buried in the sands of the desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the shores of the Tigris and Euphrates. Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel, an island of verdure in a desert, "a predestinated capital," with martial and sacred associations extending beyond thirty centuries.

A CONVERSION.—The proprietor of the Charleston *Mercury*, the bitter secession organ of the little spit-fire State, is now in New York endeavoring to raise funds to re establish his paper with the intention of making it an advocate of the Union. An old proverb says: "the greater the sinner the greater the saint."

M'CORMICK, the inventor of the patent reaper, has given $10,000 to Robt. E. Lee, to endow a professorship in the college of which the traitor is President. During the war, M'Cormick refused to give a dollar to any purpose, the object of which was to relieve the Union soldiers.

A BILL has been introduced in the Tennessee House, giving the right of suffrage to colored persons who have been six months in the State. The bill is drawn in the language of a similar act of the State Convention of Tennessee of 1796.

A man named Moses Harrington was suddenly killed at Titusville a few days since, who had an insurance of $10,000 on his life, but who had neglected to renew his policy which had expired only a day before the accident.

MARRIED:

On Jan. 29th, 1866, by H. J. Marshall, Esq., Mr. MOSES MILLER, to Miss SARAH JANE HOMEL, both of Beaver tp., Beaver county, Pa.

BEAVER MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY WM. ORR.

Flour, per bbl		$10 75
Dried Apples per bus		2 40
do Peaches	"	8 00
Wheat	"	2 00
Corn	"	75
Oats	"	45
Flax Seed,	"	2 25
Beans,	"	1 75
Potatoes,	"	1 00
Onions,	"	1 50
Corn Meal,	"	85
Eggs,	per doz.	30
Butter,	per lb.	38
Hams,	"	30
Shoulders,	"	20
Sides,	"	28
Tallow,	"	15
Lard,	"	18
Candles,	"	55
Molasses,	per gall.	25
Carbon oil,	"	1 00
		70

PITTSBURG MARKETS.

TUESDAY, February 6 1866.

APPLES—Sales 100 bbls in lots at $7.00, 7 50a8 00 per bbl.

Bacon—Shoulders—Sales 7,000 lbs in lots to the trade at 15a15½c Sides—Sales 4,000 lbs ribbed at 18a18½c. S. C. Hams—Sales 5,000 lbs at 24a25c.

FLOUR—The current rates were, Extra Family, winter wheat, $10 00a10 25. Fancy was held a shade higher. Spring Wheat Flour sold at $8 00, 8 25a8 35 per bbl. The sales of Extra Family at the above figures amounted to 356 barrels, and 65 barrels do the terms withheld.

POTATOES—100 bush peachblows, store, at $1 15; sales of 2 cars, on track at $1 12, 50 bbls, $3 50, and 300 bush store, at $1 20 per bush.

SORGHUM MOLASSES—Sales of 5 bbls at 75a80c.

GRAIN—Corn—Sales of 1 car on track, at 75c. and 300 bush do shelled, at 76c. Oats—Sales of 1 car on track, at 46c; sales were made from store at 48c. Wheat don't seem to be fancied.

CHEESE—Goshen—Sales of 70 boxes in lots at 22a23c. Hamburg—Sales 45 boxes at 21a21½c.

LARD OIL—The market has undergone no change. We note sales 50 bbls No. 1 at $1 85a1 90.

BUTTER—Sales of 12 packages at 30, 32a35c per lb.

SEEDS—The nominal rates were: Flax, $2 70; Clover, $7 25a7 50.

WM. REICH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

CLOTHING made to order in all the latest styles, and at shortest notice [feb7'66

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing in the Milling business between Robert Porter, John Acheson and J. S. Hudson, of New Galilee, Beaver county, Pa., under the firm of Acheson, Porter & Hudson, was dissolved on Jan. 23d, 1866. Robert Porter and John Acheson having purchased the entire interest of J. S. Hudson, the business will be conducted in future under the firm of Porter & Acheson. [feb7'66

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, Guardian of the minor children of James Moore, late of Freedom borough, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, dec'd., will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises on

MONDAY, February 12th, 1866,

at ten o'clock, A. M., the following described lot of ground, situated in Freedom borough Beaver county, being No. 112, in Vicary's extension to the borough of Freedom, bounded on the north by Spring alley, on the east by Lot No. 111, on the south by Pleasant street, on the west by first street; on which is erected a good frame house and out buildings.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of sale by the Court, the balance in two equal, annual payments, with interest from the same time, the deferred installments to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN DOUDS, Guardian.

jan10'66.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

Of The National Bank of Beaver County.

New Brighton, Jan. 2d, 1866.

ASSETS.	
Loans and discounts	$102,065 75
U. S. Bonds and Securities	170,000 00
Furniture and office fixtures	1,958 99
Real Estate	1,500 00
Expenses and taxes	2,272 81
Due by banks	4,825 70
Coin	2,671 96
Legal Tender & other bank notes	54,769 23
	$340,065 64

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$150,000 00
National circulation	86,484 00
Circulation B'k Beaver Co.	225 00
Contingent fund	4,210 00
Dividends unpaid	1,205 07
Depositors	85,133 76
Discount, exchange & int'st	12,717 81
	$340,065 64

I certify that the above statement is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 24 day of January, A. D. 1866.

(Signed:) ELI RENO, Ass't Ass'r.

Dividend No. 16.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, New Brighton, Jan. 3, 1866.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand—free of government tax.

By order of the Board.

EDW'D. HOOPS, Cashier.

SOME time ago a sum of money was found in the Rochester Depot, which, by describing property, can be had by calling at the Argus office.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.
February 7th, 1866.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ Mayor M'Carthy, of Pittsburg, has appointed Robert Hagues chief of his police.

Another City.—Meadville, in this State, is about making application to the Legislature for a city charter.

☞ Fifty mules were sold at a government sale in Harrisburg at an average price of one hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents per head.

☞ The operators in the rolling mills in Pittsburg and Wheeling have struck and refuse to work. Throughout the west, it is understood, the same state of things will soon exist, if it does not already.

Jurors Fees.—Many of the newspapers throughout the State are urging the passage of a law to increase the pay of jurors and witnesses at court. This is proper; at present their fees scarcely pays their board bill.

To Gunners.—The gunning season being now past, any person killing a partridge, rabbit, &c., subjects himself to a fine of five dollars for each one killed. Our sportsmen should see that the requirements of the law are fully complied with and carried out.

☞ Mahlon Stokes sold his property, adjoining Beaver, last week, for eleven thousand dollars, to Mr. Ilkirt, of Rochester. Major Thos M'Creery sold a brick house on Main-street, Beaver, for five thousand dollars to Ross Forward, Esq., of Pittsburg.

Appointment of Judge.—Hon. B. B. Chamberlin, of New Brighton, was, on Friday last, appointed President Judge of the new Judicial District, composed of the counties of Washington and Beaver. He received his commission on Monday.

Appointed.—Dr. D. Stanton, of New Brighton, has been appointed Pension Surgeon for this county. Our invalid soldiers have often expressed the wish that we had a Surgeon in this county, as going to Pittsburg was both troublesome and expensive. Dr. Stanton is just the man for the place, and we are glad to announce his appointment.

☞ A writ of error has been granted by the Supreme Court in the case of Howser and Bowser, the Cambria county murderers, and arguments in the matter will be heard before that tribunal, on the 15th of February, in Philadelphia. The probabilities are that a new trial will be granted.

Singular Calendar.—The Almanacs for 1866 show some peculiar items of interest, viz: Ash-Wednesday will be St. Valentine's day, and Easter Sunday will occur on All Fool's day, or first of April. In the Christian Calendar, the day appointed for prayer for colleges and institutions of learning in the country falls upon *Washington's birthdry*, the 22d of February.

Artificial Substitutes.—It is not generally known that soldiers who have lost limbs in the service of the United States are entitled *to artificial substitutes*; that can be procured upon the presentation of evidence of honorable discharge, and that the wound causing the loss of limb was received in service. They are furnished free of charge, and do not affect any pension or bounty claim the soldier may have against the Government.

Mills Stopped.—The New Castle *Courant* says: We are sorry to say that both the rolling mills in this place have been stopped. We understand the cause to be a disagreement between the workmen and proprietors. Let us hope the matter will soon be satisfactorially arranged. The smoke from these establishments is the most cheering sight our citizens behold; because it is a token of prosperity in all departments of trade.

Notary Public.—M. B. Welsh, Esq., has been appointed by Gov. Curtin Notary Public for this county, with office in Ohio township. We are glad this appointment has been made, as it will supply a serious want in the Oil regions of Beaver county. Mr. Welsh will make an excellent officer, and will discharge all the duties of his appointment with a capacity seldom found in such officers. We understand he intends opening an office at Smith's Ferry.

Handsome Donation.—The Methodist congregation of this place presented the wife of their Pastor, Rev. S. Burt, a purse containing one hundred and twenty dollars in greenbacks, on Saturday evening last. Mr. Burt has served the congregation for three years, not only faithfully but acceptably, and on the eve of his departure the people manifested their appreciation of his services, and their respect for himself and his excellent lady in the substantial way.

Important to Heirs of Deceased Soldiers.—Some few days ago, Mr. Myers, of this State, introduced into Congress a bill of importance to the heirs of deceased soldiers, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions. It provides, "First, That the death of a soldier, sailor or marine, while in the service, shall be considered evidence that the said death was caused by such service. Second, That when the proper rolls fail to show otherwise, the death of any such enlisted man shall be presumed, upon satisfactory proof that he has been absent two years without being seen or heard from. Third, The heirs in each case to be entitled to the pension and bounty.

Fire at Washington, Pa.—One of the most destructive fires that ever visited Washington occurred on Friday morning last. The fire broke out in the milliner's shop occupied by Mrs. Bonkert, and soon spread to the adjoining buildings. The house occupied by Messrs. Underwood & Driver, tailors, Gustavus Lonkey, the Washington House, owned by Michael Heffron, the drug store of Dr. Yowell, the saddle establishment of James Seamon, the residence of Mr. Swan and the business office of the *Review and Examiner*, the residence and another store of Theodore Schleder, and the Postoffice in the Washington House, were totally destroyed. The First National Bank barely escaped, with considerable loss. The grocery store and residence of Mr. Douglas was considerably damaged. The loss will reach $30,000, upon which there was $7,000 insurance.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

AT THE TREASURY OF BEAVER COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1865.

STATEMENT.

Dr. Receipts.		Cr. Expenditures.	
To cash received during the year, as per Treasurer's account, exclusive of balance last year,	$94,631 00	By amount brought forward,	$47,032 79
		Court House, offices and jail, viz:	
		Dockets, duplicates, stationery, &c.,	483 86
		Exp's Commissioner's office,	74 47
		Fuel, lights, &c., Court-house, Jail and Offices,	688 55
		Printing, advertising, &c	702 60
		Postage and revenue stamps,	36 77
		Repairs, $403,68; incidental expenses, $385,42—	789 10—2755 28
		Elections—general, township, and special, viz:	
		Assessors attending, lists, &c.,	190 50
		Constables' do, notices, advertising, &c,	256 44
		Election officers' pay,	941 33
		Use of houses, fuel, lights, &c.,	116 19
		Sheriff's proclamation, notices, &c.,	42 00—1546 46
		Hospital. West. Pa., support of inmates,	301 45
		conveying inmates to,	10 00—311 45
		House of Refuge—support of inmates,	932 07
		conveying inmates to,	28 04—960 11
		New Brighton School Treas'r, Fines Com'th cases,	801 67
Assessments—Assessors' and assistants' pay, $594 75		Poor House—support of paupers,	7,500 00
do Ass'rs & Comm'rs attending appeals, 344 15		Directors' pay—Samuel Wilson,	25 00
do Military enrollments, 114 05—1052 95		Samuel M'Manany,	25 00—7550 00
Auditor's pay—James Whitham, 60 00		Justices swearing county and township officers, and issuing certificates of Fox scalps,	115 15
do William Chaney, 60 00		Costs & exp's bringing insane pauper from Davenport, Ia	180 00
do Joseph M'Clure, 64 02		Taxes—abatements, exonerations, errors in dupl'te, &c,	843 14
do M. B. Welsh, (State Auditor) 50 00—234 02		Error in audit of ac't G.C. Bradshaw, former Treas'r	164 75
Borrowed money, on bonds and warrants, 18,781 20		Lost taxes, collectors' returns of,	1,352 23
interest on same, 7,046 14—25837 34		Refunded on lands sold in error,	4 31
Bridges—building, $9,927 67; repairs, $446 96, 10,374 63		Overpaid and refunded,	90 79
other expenses, 88 25—10462 88		Unseated land returns,	2 62—2160 74
Commissioners' pay—William Barnes, 677 00		Uncurrent money, rec'd by former Treasurers	68 25
John H. Beighley, 817 00		Volunteers—relief to families of,	5,357 08
Joseph Irons, 721 00		Sec'y of Relief Board, W. S. Barclay,	833—5,365 41
John Wilson, 126 00—2341 00			
Clerks to Comm'rs—Daniel B. Short, (ass't) 6 50		Amount of warrants issued to January 1, 1866,	68,542 11
William S. Barclay, 341 66		By State tax paid, per State Treasurer's receipts,	12,583 08
Richard H. Agnew, 241 66—589 82		Paid on Road views, per Treasurer's account,	63 00
Counsel to Comm'rs, Henry Hice, Esq.,	50 00	do Fox scalps, per Treasurer's ac't,	61 50
Commonwealth cases, viz:			$81,549 69
Clerk of Quarter Sessions,	257 56	Excess nett receipts,	13,082 31
Constables' fees,	124 95		$94,632 00
District Attorney's Fees, 1865 and prior,	364 97		
Boarding, washing and clothing prisoners,	905 46		
Ironing prisoners, $9,00; Jailor's fees, $58,87—	67 87		
Justices' fees, $16,59; Sheriff's fees, $322,98—	339 57		
Jailor, attendance, &c.,	358 87		
Physicians at Jail, Drs. Kerr and M'Kinney	39 00		
Sheriff conveying convicts to Penitentiary,	72 00		
Witnesses' fees,	311 32—2341 61		
Coroners' inquests—Coroner's fees,	88 28		
Jurors and witnesses,	49 35		
expenses of inquests,	86 01		
post mortem examinations,	20 00—243 64		
Courts, expenses of, viz:			
Clerk Quarter Sessions, &c, general fees,	161 99		
Constables' attending,	225 36		
do returns and mileage,	168 20		
Crier of Courts, John M. Elliott,	117 50		
Jurors—Grand, $496,15; Petit, $1,851,25—	2,347 40		
Janitor of Court-house, George Hinds,	290 00		
Prothonotary's fees, M. Weyand, Esq.,	54 10		
Sheriff selecting Jurors,	15 00—3379 55		
Amount forward,	$47,032 79		

Dr. JOHN CAUGHEY, Esq., TREASURER, IN ACC'T WITH THE CO. OF BEAVER, FOR YEAR 1865. Cr.					
To am't balance of former settlement,		$1,206 75	By cash paid, general warrants,		$66,468 04
" rec'd from unseated lands, prior to 1865,		27 15	" " relief warrants,		4,922 97
" " of collectors, prior to Aug 1st, 1865,	5,722 50		" " certificates of road views,	63 00	
" " tax-payers, prior to Aug 1st, 1865,	38,077 68		" " fox scalps,	61 50—124 50	
" " tax-payers prior to Sept 1st, 1865,	2,634 51		" " redemption of unseated lands,	209 65	
" " collectors for 1865,	15,213 72—61,648 26		" " amt abatement allowed tax payers,	2,903 87	
" " relief funds refunded,	127 40		" " exonerations allow'd col's of mil. fines,	274 59	
" " redemption of lands, etc., sold for taxes,	249 04—376 44		" " commissions do do	85 26—3,423 28	
" " sundry persons, money borro'd by Com'rs,	10,493 70		" and com'n pd Com'nw'th, State & mill t'x in full	12,883 08	
" " Jno Roberts, late Sh'ff, bal of acc't a int,	266 79		" Treas'rs com'n on $84,187,00 @ 2 pr ct,	1,682 74	
" " Jos Ledlie, Sh'ff on acc't of fees, &c.,	368 00—634 79		" " " 71,725.16 @ 2 pr ct,	1,434 50	
" " Com'rs Wash'n co, ac't; repts of bridge,		15 00	" " " 10,493.70 @ 1 pr ct,	104 93—3,222 17	
" " Poll tax,		24 10	Balance in hand of Treasurer,		4,793 71
" " Commissioners for uncurrent money sold,		5 00			
" " collectors, interest on acct,		3 27			
" " Commissioners for lamp and coal sold,		5 48			
" " refunded on warrant No 1219,	16 00				
" " Com'rs for money overdr'n on bridge rep'rs,	23 48—39 48				
" " John A. Frazier, for forfeitures,		101 12			
" " N Blackmore, tax returned lost & after'd recov'd,		1 & 10			
" " J C Wilson, Treas'r, bal soldiers' festival fund,		10 12			
" " collectors of muster fines, 1864,		27 13			
" " levy of da		1116 00			
		$95,827 75			$95,837 75
Balance in Treasurer's hands,		$4,793 71			

Table of Taxes in the Several Townships for State and County Purposes, and amounts credited to and due by Collectors, together with 5 per cent. Abatement to Tax-payers for prompt payment.

DISTRICTS.	Levy of 1865	Am't pd Treasu'r of Aug 1	Am't pd Treas'r of Sep 1	Amount ch'ged to Collect's	Paid by Collectors.	Unseated Lands.	Com'n all'd Coll'rs	Due by Collectors	COLLECTORS.
Big Beaver	4000 20	3017 90	80 48	901 82	386 69	1 74	.....	513 39	John Davidson.
Beaver bor	4610 61	2241 31	94 43	474 87	372 24	.....	.....	99 63	Joseph M'Clure.
Borough tp	2046 62	1599 78	20 56	386 28	203 92	.....	.....	182 36	Joseph M'Clure.
Bridgewater	1779 15	1353 27	21 39	395 49	208 10	6 77	.....	180 56	William Barnes.
Brighton	2783 01	2028 17	125 48	609 42	556 92	27 54	24 96	.....	John R. Hays.
Chippewa	2263 90	1222 84	83 99	957 07	648 52	7 00	.....	301 65	William Lindsay.
Darlington bor	569 01	394 56	.....	174 45	54 91	.....	.....	119 54	I. A. W. Edgar.
Darlington tp	4283 07	2916 78	147 00	1219 29	1165 44	1 31	52 54	.....	James Murray.
Economy	3514 63	1902 38	92 50	1517 69	1271 81	2 47	.....	243 41	D. J. Campton.
Fallston	1020 05	818 46	12 20	199 39	25 24	11 78	.....	162 37	Jacob Longanecker.
Franklin	1848 62	1344 77	122 88	381 00	126 88	.....	.....	254 12	P. S. Nye.
Freedom bor	1029 25	733 65	19 47	279 13	87 90	3 11	.....	188 04	James Stoops.
Frankfort bor	379 69	334 72	.....	44 97	43 12	.....	.....	1 85	W. H. Frazier.
Glasgow	801 32	298 72	51 61	450 99	348 46	.....	.....	102 53	Enoch Richardson.
Greene	3485 73	2365 95	126 84	992 24	120 02	.....	.....	88 93	R. D. Dawson.
Harmony	5219 61	5214 00	.....	5 61	5 51	.....	.....	578 01	John M'Donald.
Hanover	5182 97	3886 60	211 59	1034 78	811 80	.....	.....	.....	Andrew Rotterby.
Hopewell	3068 90	1969 70	62 62	1036 88	993 68	.....	.....	232 98	Matthew Nelson.
Hookstown	588 55	411 70	24 08	152 77	146 40	.....	6 38	.....	George. S. Davis.
Independence	2270 53	1664 03	46 60	559 90	259 81	.....	.....	300 09	Nathaniel Blackmore.
Industry	1675 16	947 66	115 18	612 32	572 39	14 07	25 86	.....	David Alexander.
Moon	2066 69	1145 51	193 22	727 96	618 30	.....	.....	109 66	C. Usselton
Marion	1068 27	886 79	48 10	133 38	124 54	3 36	5 48	.....	Daniel Figley.
New Brighton	5468 08	3279 66	48 48	2140 00	1734 56	36 52	.....	368 75	John Miller.
New Sewickly	3783 73	2404 31	115 20	1264 12	843 80	.....	.....	420 32	William H. Bebout.
North Sewickly	2501 31	1676 39	60 87	764 05	377 72	.....	.....	386 31	Costin Burns.
Ohio	3618 43	2473 96	284 25	860 24	346 35	.....	.....	513 89	J. J. Hazen.*
Patterson	1032 57	716 62	.....	315 95	215 60	.....	.....	100 35	Wm. H. Bebout.
Pulaski	1444 59	980 68	17 37	446 54	319 85	17 44	.....	109 25	J. D. Smith.
Phillipsburg	776 25	662 37	5 58	108 00	.....	.....	.....	108 00	A. J. Jolly.*
Rochester boro	2850 24	2077 16	20 34	752 74	708 21	11 81	32 72	.....	John W. Hart.
Rochester tp	1249 81	856 32	40 26	353 23	321 04	16 54	14 70	.....	John W. Hart.
Raccoon	2496 22	1750 91	79 85	655 46	485 35	.....	.....	230 11	William Ewing.
South Beaver	2698 60	2039 31	212 66	443 63	339 28	.....	.....	104 35	Robert B. Rayl.
	82268 33	53077 52	2634 51	21556 29	15218 72	161 63	207 34	5973 60	*Pd since Jan. 1. 1866

Dr. Beaver County Stock Account.			Cr.
JANUARY 1, 1866.		JANUARY 1, 1866.	
To amount outstanding warrants, (general)	1,013 01	By balance in hands of Treasurer,	4,793 71
" " " bounty warrants,	13,459 18	" amounts due by collectors for 1865,	5,978 60
" " " bonds,	56,893 93	" " do do prior to 1865,	935 55
		" on unseated lands at close of 1865,	280 01
		" in hands of Joseph Ledlie, Sheriff,	357 00
		Balance,	59,026 25
To Balance,	$69,026 12		$71,366 12
	$71,366 12		

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, at Beaver, this 31st day of January, A. D., 1866.

(SEAL) Attest: RICH'D. H. AGNEW, Clk.

JOHN H. BEIGHLEY,
JOSEPH IRONS,
JOHN WILSON
Commissioners.

Account of all Moneys

Received and Expended by the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Beaver County for the year 1865.

Dr. Receipts.		Cr. Expenditures.	
To balance in Treasury, Dec 31st, 1864,	$1,490 48	By cash pd for support of insane paupers,	2,272 82
" cash received from county treasurer,	7,500 00	" " support of out-door paupers,	272 75
" " in various ways,	213 50	" " board of out-door paupers,	189 75—2735 82
	$9,203 98	" " physicians, 104 25; nurse, 170 00,	274 25
Balance in Treasury Dec 1, 1865,	$938 87	" " Mary Swarts, payment on farm,	200 00
		" " stock farm implements, sundries,	25 27
		" " mowing machine, 165 00; hayrake, 40 00,	205 00
		" " plow, 10 11; cattle, 100 00; harness, 48 00,	158 11
		" " fruit trees,	11-26—469 58
		" " household articles, stove fixtures & brooms	43 00
		" " repairs, &c., lumber for	31 63
		" " mason and carpenter work,	37 55
		" " labor, repairing damages of flood,	62 37—131 55
		" " smithing, 31 40; ferriage, 38 25,	69 90—
		" " carding & spinning, 5 09; threshing, 19 87,	24 46— 94 36
		" " hire, regular hands,	304 65
		" " do exclusive of regular hands,	83 50
		" " do male, harvest'g, thresh'g & butcher'g,	46 50
		" " do female,	200 00—634 65
		" " manufac'd sorghum,	40 50
		" " merchandise,	339 62—380 12
		Amount carried forward,	$4,902 84

Dr. Expenditures.		Cr. Expenditures.	
By amount brought forward,	4,902 84		
" cash pd for wheat and corn, 422 25; bacon and groceries, 604 66,	1,026 90		
" " groceries on hand, Dec 31 1865,	164 20		
" " shoes and ready-made clothing,	132 87		
" " sweet potatoes and onions, 43 62; salt, 16 50	60 12		
" " pork consumed 87 95; do. on hand Dec 31, 1127	200 95		
" " beef, 97 21; coal consumed, 120 65	218 06		
" " coal on hand Dec 2, 1865	260 00—3082 96		
" " drugs, liquors and snuff	21 08		
" " ashes and caustic soda	6 95		
" " fruit 3 90; boarding 4 70	8 60		
" " hauling 10 00; coffins 36 75	46 75— 66 85		
" " physician's salary,	225 00		
" " directors' extra pay	89 00		
" " treasurer's and attorney's fees	85 00		
" " steward's salary	600 00—949 00		
" " moneys advanced to paupers and freights	117 01		
" " box rent P. O. stamps and taxes	3 67		
" " justices' and constables' fees	55 07— 58 68		
" " publishing receipts and expend'rs 1864	78 00		
" " subscription to Beaver Argus	2 00— 80 00		
" " miscellaneous items	11 45		
" " balance in Treasury	885 56		
	$6,206 90		$6,206 90

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Beaver County, do certify that we have examined and audited the foregoing Exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures of the House for the Support and Employment of the Paupers of said county, and believe the same to be correct as they stand stated. Given under our hands, at Beaver, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1866.

JOSEPH McCLURE, JAMES WHITHAM, H. J. MARSHALL, } Auditors of Beaver County.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

Alfred R. Moore, Esq., Register of Wills, &c., in Beaver County, in Account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

1864, Dec. 7	To Cash on Estate, Thomas Oliver, dec'd,	8 40	1865, By Balance from 1864		4 69
" " 28	" " " Oliver Baker, dec'd,	22 90	Feb. 3 " Cash paid Jos. Boyd, Appraiser		1 50
1865, Feb. 4	" " " John R. Shannon, dec'd,	440 83	" 20 " State Treasurer's Receipts,		726 33
" " 6	" " " Mrs. S. Hamilton, dec'd,	182 90	" 27 " Cash paid Jacob Gahe, Appraiser,		1 50
" " "	" " " E Barclay, dec'd,	166 00	" " " " John H. Beighley,		1 50
" " 27	" " " Thos. Futkouser, dec'd	83 25	April 5 " State Treasurer's Receipts,		75 00
April 5	" " " Oliver Baker, dec'd,	45 83	" 13 " " " "		222 00
" 6	" " " Robert Mars, dec'd,	190 00	June 13 " Cash paid M. Lawrence Appraiser,		1 50
" 12	" " " V. Springer, dec'd,	7 50	July 4 " " " Wm. Chapman		1 50
June 13	" " " Wm. Glann, dec'd,	19 92	" 13 " State Treasurer's Receipt		44 78
July 27	" " " Harriet Curless, dec'd,	48 26	" 27 " Cash paid Jacob Schaefer		1 50
" "	" " " Harrison Carey, dec'd,	40 93	Aug. 9 " State Treasurer Receipt		80 00
" 5	" " " Wm. Slade, dec'd,	15 13	Nov. 7 " " "		385 302
" "	" " " Samuel Scaright, dec'd,	38 10	" Commission on $858 40 @ 5 per cent		42 67
Nov. 2	" " " Frances Fair, dec'd,	399 45	" " $796 12 @ 7½ "		59 70
		$1649 52			$1649 47
	Balance due, Cents				

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.—I, the undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, as Auditor to examine the Records and Accounts of the Register and Recorder, &c., do hereby certify that the above statement of Collateral Inheritance Tax, for the year ending December 1st, 1865, is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. M. B WELSH, Auditor.

C. K. CHAMBERLIN..... S. WINANS.

CHAMBERLIN & WINANS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS,

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

MASONS' TOOLS,

SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,

SADDLERS' TOOLS,

PLASTERERS' TOOLS,

MINERS' TOOLS.

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,

LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,

PICKS MATTOCKS & HOES,

COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

HORSE SHOES & NAILS,

TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.

AGENTS FOR
EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND
NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.
Dec6,'65.

Farm for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the farm on which I reside, in South Beaver township, Beaver county, at Rayl's Cross Roads, being the same farm formerly owned and occupied by Henry Briggs. Said farm contains

One Hundred and Fifty-Eight Acres,

over a hundred acres cleared and in good state of cultivation; two good orchards thereon—A large frame dwelling house, large bank barn, with stabling for thirty horses; blacksmith shop and good out-houses on the premises. The farm is well watered. It is within two miles of the Island Run Oil Regions. jan31,'65—4t. N. J. M'CORMICK.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the state of Richard Ayres, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.
ANDREW WATTERSON, Ex'r.
jan31'66. Brighton tp.

FOR WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, &C., go to Hammond's &c. Bridgewater.

"Use the Best."
DR. CLOCK'S

EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER IS THE best ever offered to the public and the *only one possessing all the merits claimed for it.*—*It restores gray hair to its original color, makes hair grow on bald heads* when falling off from disease; removes Scruff, Dandruff, etc.; arrests its *falling off* or *turning gray*; cures sick headache and *all diseases of the scalp*; causes harsh, wiry hair to become soft, pliable and luxuriantly glossy. It is *elegantly perfumed*, and all that can be desired for a dressing. It contains *no sugar of lead or other mineral so injurious to the head and hair*, and of which most preparations now in use are composed, but is a *purely vegetable compound.* We challenge the World to produce an instance where the Restorer has failed when used according to directions. Among the thousands who have used it we have yet to learn of *one* who is not perfectly satisfied with its resuls. *Hair white as snow* is with *marvelous rapidity*, restored to all its *pristine beauty* by its use. *It is not a dye*, but by supplying the secretions of the capillary glands acts as a restorer. Mothers, whose children's hair is *harsh, wiry*, or *thin and scant*, will find by using the Restorer it will *immediately* improve and may be dressed in any desired form, thus laying the foundation for a *good head of hair*, so desirable in after life. The proprietor is aware of the many who have been disappointed by the high sounding pretense of the numerous preparations with which the market has been filled for a few years past, but such *entire confidence* does he place in the *merits* of his Restorer that he offers, in all cases, *to refund the money* if, after a *thorough trial of two bottles*, it fails to give perfect satisfaction. A *single* trial will convince the *most skeptical of its merits.* Put up in large bottles and sold by all druggists at $1 pr bottle.
DR. F. B. CLOCK, Proprietor,
Manchester, N. H.
J. MOORE, Druggist, Beaver Agent for Rochester, Bridgewater and Beaver. McClaren & McKennan, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg, Pa. [jan31'66—6m.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Jas. M'Cullough, dec'd., late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH C. WILSON, Ex'r.
jan31'66. Beaver borough.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Horatio N. Kennedy, late of Chippewa tp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.
SAM'L. MAGAW, Administrator.
jan10'66. New Brighton.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Jacob Cormen, late of Brighton township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ISAAC MORGAN, Executor.
jan10'66. Brighton tp.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day taken into co-partnership CHARLES C. TOWNSEND and EDWARD P. TOWNSEND. The style of the firm,
W. P. TOWNSEND & CO.
will be continued. W. P. TOWNSEND.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1st '66. [Jan. 17:4t

Straw Wanted.

SHADD, WALLACE & CO., of the Bridgewater Glass Works, want to contract with some one to furnish them with from fifty to sixty tons of straw annually. Persons desiring to contract, will apply immediately at their Works in Bridgewater, Beaver county.
jan10'66.

IF you want to buy the best Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, go to Moore's Drug Store.

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES,

AND QUEENSWARE,

Bridgewater.

☞ Country produce wanted [jan10:6m

IF you want to buy Pure Drugs, Medicine and Chemicals, go to Moore's Drug Store.

IF you want to buy the best Cigars and Tobacco, go to Moore's Drug Store

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF PHILLIPSBURG & ROCHESTER STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—At a meeting of Stockholders held at Phillipsburg, December 23d, 1865, it was unanimously resolved that there be an assessment made on each share of the Capital Stock of Seventeen dollars, for the purpose of paying off the debt of the Company for building, &c; payable forthwith to H. W. Cimmiotti, Pittsburg; George C. Speyers and Chas. B. Hurst, Rochester, or Capt John M. Shroades or Jacob Strawbaker, Phillipsburg. [jan10'66.

THE best Paint, Scrub, and Shoe Brushes of all qualities and kinds to be had at Moore's Drug Store, corner of Third Street and Bank Alley, Beaver, Pa.

John B. Young,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER, PA.

OFFICE in the building occupied by the late Hon. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.—Legal business of all kinds promptly attended to in Beaver and adjacent counties.
jan31'66—10t

Union Hotel,
BEAVER, PA.

ALEX. CLARK, *Proprietor.*

GOOD STABLING attached to this House. September 13, '65.

DRY GOODS!
FURS,
CLOAKS & SHAWLS!

CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
EVER BROUGHT TO THE CITY
The best assortment of
Ladies', Misses & Children's Furs,
ever offered this side of New York.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS.
An excellent stock, and very cheap.
Also, a good assortment of
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.

These goods were all bought direct from the Manufacturers, by the case, bale and package, which enables us to sell at very low prices.
The attention of wholesale and retail buyers is directed to our stock.
☞ Give us a call and be convinced.
DUNLAP, LUKER & CO.,
136 Federal st, 4 doors below Market-house,
dec6:6m] ALLEGHENY CITY.

CHAS B HURST
Banker and Broker,
AND DEALER IN
Real Estate, Stocks, Government Bonds, and other Securities,
INSURANCE & CLAIM AGENT,
Conveyancer & General Agent.

THE subscriber having opened an office at Rochester, (in the room lately occupied by F. A. Fortune) respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.
Particular attention given to the adjustment of Officers' Accounts, and ALL claims arising out of the present war, such as *Pensions, Patents, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, Prize Money, &c., &c.*
Being agent for the Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Ct., the North America, of Philadelphia, and the Manufacturers' & Merchants' of Pittsburg, I will issue policies in either of the companies named.
Farms, houses and lots for sale.
Shares in the oil lands of the celebrated Island Run region for sale, where every well has proved a success. Also shares in wells producing or under way, and leases.
I will also sell my residence in Rochester, beautifully situated, and within a few minutes walk of the Ohio river and Railway stations. Terms liberal.
Deeds drawn up and acknowledged.
Fire risks taken in first class Insurance Companies.
Revenue stamps always on hand.
Refers to John A. Caughey, Jos. Plummer, Wm. H. Smith & Co., Pittsburg.
CHAS. B. HURST.
Rochester, Nov. 29, '65.

COAL!

I AM prepared to deliver Coal of the best quality on shortest notice. Orders left at I. N Atkins' Clothing Store, Beaver, Stiles & Shallenberger's Grocery, Bridgewater, S. J. Cross & Co.'s Dry Good Store, Rochester, will receive prompt attention. WM. PORTER
dec27'65.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Wright, late of the borough of Hookstown, in said County, dec'd., will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, February 27th, 1866,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., all the following described real estate of said Robert Wright, dec'd., situate in Green township, in the County aforesaid. 1. All the coal and coal privilege in a ridge of land bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on H. Laughlin's line, thence S 33½ degrees, W 97 perches, thence S 49½ degrees, E 8 perches, thence by land formerly of James Jeffrey, N 43 degrees, E 18 3-10 perches, thence N 51½ degrees, E 33 9-10 perches to a post, thence N 67½ degrees, E 14 perches, thence N 28½ degrees, E 22 7-10 perches, thence N 65 degrees, E 7 perches, thence by land of James Cameron, N 43 degrees, W 29 2-10 perches to place of beginning, containing 11 acres and 65 perches; with the right of road to and from the coal in as many different places as necessary, &c.

2. A lot of ground situated in the borough of Hookstown, bounded N by other lands of said dec'd., E by land of Jeakon Swearingen, S by lands of Espy and Wallace, and W by public road; containing about 2½ acres, known as the old "Mill Seat," and on which is erected a frame stable.

3. A lot of land situate partly in the borough of Hookstown, and partly in Green tp., bounded N by land of Thomas Laughlin, N E by Town lots of said borough, S E by public road, and W by James Patterson's land, containing about 14 acres; on which is erected a frame barn.

4. A lot of ground situate in the township aforesaid, bounded N by the public road, E by lands of Thomas Laughlin and Joseph Cain, S by lot of David Ramsey and W by land of D. M. Donahoo; containing about 7 acres all cleared and fenced.

5. A lot of ground situate in the township aforesaid, bounded N by public road leading to Georgetown, E by land of J. Patterson, S by public road and W by land of D. M. Donahoo; containing about 10 acres.

6. A lot of ground situate in the borough of Hookstown aforesaid, bounded N by public road, E by lot of Thomas Wright, S by lot of John S. Littell and W by lot of J. Patterson; containing about one acre, on which is erected a frame dwelling house with outbuildings.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments, from that date, with interest, the deferred instalments to be secured by bond and mortgage.

☞ For further information, apply to the undersigned at Hookstown, Beaver county, Pa. THOMAS WRIGHT,

Ex'r of last will of Robt. Wright, d'c'd.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court, of the county of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Thursday, February 22d, 1866,

at one o'clock P. M., the following real estate of Thomas McEnemy, late of Rochester borough in said county, dec'd., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post in centre of Old Harmony road, on the line between Joseph Irvin and Wm. Porter; thence by said line S. 61 degrees W. 8 perches to a post; thence S 6 degrees W. 6 perches to a pine; thence S 18 degrees W. 6.3 perches to a post; thence S. 47 degrees E. 16 perches to a post in the centre of said road; thence N. 1½ degrees E. 29.1 perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre and sixty five perches, reserving thereout a road along the North end of said lot, where now laid out, used and owned by William Porter, Esq., upon which are erected a one story frame dwelling house containing three rooms, small stable and other out-buildings; about forty bearing fruit trees on the premises, and a well of good water at the door.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale by the Court, balance in two equal annual payments from that date, with interest from same time, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

E. B. DAUGHERTY,
New Brighton, Jan. 31, '66. 3t. Ex'r.

Notice in Partition.

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Rachel Hazen, dec'd. To the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to wit: Mary Brown, Susannah Woods, Ann intermarried with John Trover, Elizabeth intermarried with Eber Wickham, said Elizabeth being dead, but leaving children; Bimmel and Susannah Wickham, and Sylvania intermarried with William Trover, and all others interested, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby notified to be and appear before the Hon Judges of said Court, on the third Monday of March next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said dec'd., at the valuation put upon it by an inquest, duly awarded and returned by the Sheriff to November Term 1865, and found to contain 16 acres, valued at twenty-six dollars and thirty-three cents per acre, and in the event of non-acceptance, to shew cause why the same should not be sold.

jan24,'66. JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'f.

LOSSES PAID IN 46 YEARS

OVER

$17,000,000.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY!

HARTFORD, Ct.

NET ASSETS, JAN., 1865,

$3,677,362,71

FIRE AND INLAND

Navigation Risks.

☞ Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. COALE, Agent.
dec6'65—3mos New Brighton.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Thos. Cunningham, late of boro' of Beaver, Beaver co. dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON,
nov29'65- Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Aaron Hood, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Penna., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

GIBSON HOOD, Adm'r.,
nov16'65 Greene tp.

LOOK HERE!

READ THE PRICES, AND THEN GO TO

GEALY'S

NEW MILLINERY,

TRIMMING

AND SHOE EMPORIUM,

Corner of Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater,

AND EXAMINE THE GOODS

BONNETS,

LATEST STYLES.

Silk bonnets	worth	$8,50 selling at	$6,00
do	do	10,00 "	8,00
do	do	12,00 "	9,50
Velvet bonnets	do	12,00 "	9,00
do	do	15 00 "	10,50
do	do	18 00 "	12,50
do	do	20,00 "	18,00
Mourning bon'ts	do	10.00 "	6,50
Full cresss bon'ts	do	11,00 "	7,75

Balmorals.

Balmorals,	worth	$3,75, selling at	$2,75
do	do	4,00 "	3,00
do	do	4,50 "	3,75
do	do	5,00 "	4,00

HOOPED SKIRTS IN PROPORTION.

TRIMMINGS, ALL KINDS, VERY CHEAP.

Hosiery & Gloves,

Old Ladies Caps, Head Dresses, Netts, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Plumes, Ornaments, Embroideries, all kinds, Fancy and Mourning Collars, Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Zephyr Knit Shawls, Talmas, &c, Corsets, Fine Baskets.

Men's Under Shirts and Drawers, only one dollar.

SHOES.

A large lot, and selling at LESS THAN COST.

☞ Wishing to close out my entire Winter stock, these goods have all been marked down VERY LOW.

MILLINERY.

Millinery work of all kinds, to order, CHEAP.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and making on short notice.

☞ Cloaking Cloths of all kinds always on hand. Machine stitching to order.

☞ Remember the place—room formerly occupied by MRS. REES' (opposite the store of A. C. Hurst), Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

BIOKRENE OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! YOUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor*, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, *Proprietors,*
81 Cedar Street, New York.

☞ Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and retail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater Beaver county. [nov23:

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

Will immediately remove, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression.—They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation; and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used over A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result*. The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—the result, *mis arriage*. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that, even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward*, with *immediate and persistent success*.—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world*, which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box—the price, One Dollar per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills sent *by mail promptly*, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors.*
81 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver and by all Druggists at New Brighton. [nov23:1y

New Barber-Shop!

SHAVING HAIR-CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, &c.

JOHN B WILLIAMS having just returned from the army, where he has served for almost three years, wishes to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has opened his shop in the north end of the MARKET HOUSE, BRIDGEWATER, where he will carry on in his former good and fashionable style. By close attention to busines, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. Those wishing a clean, smooth shave, or hair cut in a fashionable style, just stop in and give John a trial, and he feels satisfied that he can please them. [dec13:3m

A. C. BARLOW, M. D,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

HAVING permanently located in BEAVER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and adjoining villages and country. Having had twenty years experience (over four years as an army Surgeon) he feels competent to command the confidence of those who may wish his services.

Calls, day or night, promptly attended.

☞ Office in the National Hotel building where he may be found at all hours, day or night, when not professionally engaged.

sep20'65

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Charles M. Kelin, late of Borough twp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN KELIN, Admr,
dec18'65 New Brighton.

SOME time ago a sum of money was found in the Rochester Depot, which, by describing property, can be had by calling at the *Argus* office.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"The MODEL NEWSPAPER of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"This Paper furnishes *the best illustrations.* Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—*New York Evangelist.*

"A necessity in every household."—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation."—*Phila. Press.*

"The best of its class in America."—*Boston Traveller.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

1866.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictoral Show-bill on application.

The postage on HARPER'S WEEKLY is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* postoffice.

Terms:

HARPER'S WEEKLY one year.....$4 00

An Extra Copy of either the WEEKLY *or* MAGAZINE *will be supplied gratis of every Club of* FIVE SUBSCRIBERS *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for* $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied, at any time.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. *A complete set,* comprising *Eight Volumes* sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $3 25 per vol., *freight at expense of purchaser.* Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

"Unquestionably the best Sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day.—The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising, friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore).

The most popular Monthly in the World.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellent of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUMBULL'S *Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS

1866.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication.

The postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year which must be paid at the *Subscriber's* post-office.

Terms:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....$4 00

An Extra copy of either the MAGAZINE or WEEKLY will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Twenty-nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

HEALY'S PATENT SELF-ACTING Wagon Brake.

THE subscriber will canvass Beaver county, in the order of Townships, to sell the right to use, make and vend,

Healy's Pt. Self-acting Wagon-Brake,

an invention perfect in every respect, for the use of all kinds of Wagons, Carriages and Buggies. It is a perfect regulation to every vehicle to which it is attached, acting alike prompt and certain under all circumstances, on all kinds of roads, by night as well as by day, with the greatest safety, ease and comfort to horse and passenger, without any attention whatever from the driver. I will sell individual rights to use this patent brake, or Township and Borough to Mechanics.

Beaver, Nov22'65 C. LUDWICK.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of Narcissa J. Judy, late of Brighton tp, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Ex'r,
dec18 Beaver.

ATTENTION!

I HAVE constantly on hand a supply of the Putnam (Iron Frame) Clothes Wringer, and would call attention to the Manufacturer's advertisement for the Universal Clothes Wringer, W. G. Wolf, Agent. Mr. W. having removed from the State and transferred his machines to me, I will keep a constant supply.

Also, constantly on hand, Crude oil by the barrel and crude oil burners.

oc25 JOS. M'CLURE, Ag't, Beaver.

COAL!

I WILL deliver to the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and vicinity, a good quality of Coal, at the shortest notice. Wagons can, at any time, be supplied at the Bank, on M Kinley's run, adjoining the bank of Wm. Porter, Esq. J. C. MOLTER,
nov8 Bridgewater.

COAL!

I AM prepared to deliver Coal of the best quality on shortest notice. Orders left at I. N Aikins' Clothing Store, Beaver, Stiles & Shallenberger's Grocery, Bridgewater, S. J. Cross & Co.'s Dry Good Store, Rochester, will receive prompt attention.

dec20'65—3m WM. PORTER.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

AT

WM. REICH'S,

BRIDGEWATER.

NEW GOODS,

For FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

I have just received a new stock of the

LATEST STYLES

Of Overcoatings.
Cassimeres for Business Suits.
And a general assortment of Vestins.

All kinds of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

Constantly on hand,

Such as Undershirts,
Drawers, etc.,
Linen and Woolen Overshirts.
Collars,
Neck ties,

And too many other articles to mention.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In all the latest styles and at shortest notice.

Wm. REICH,

Stewart's Row, Bridge Street,

oct4'65 BRIDGEWATER.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE PLACE TO GET THEM!

DON'T FAIL TO CALL.

LOUIS F. WEINMAN.

MANUFACTURER of and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Bridge street,

BRIDGEWATER.

He keeps an excellent supply of ready-made work constantly on hand.

Boots and shoes made to order on shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

He has good workmen, and can't be excelled by any other establishment in West. Pa.

Men, women and children will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

For the best and cheapest article go to
LOUIS F. WEINMAN'S,
oct11'65 Bridge st., Bridgewater.

Valuable Property For Sale.

I OFFER for sale the house in which I now reside, and three lots belonging to the same. The house is a good two story frame, containing six rooms, with a coal house and wash house attached. A good stable on the lots.—For terms, &c., apply to me at my residence Beaver, Pa. JOHN MAY.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE property owned and formerly occupied by Capt. Charles W. May, on Market St., consisting of one good two story frame house and a one story house, two lots, with an excellent well of water that never fails, is offered for sale. Persons desiring to purchase desirable property, had better call soon on Capt. JOHN MAY, who is authorized to sell the same!

Dec6,'65

FOR WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, &C., go to Limmenbrink's, Rochester.

SMITH'S FERRY AND LITTLE BEAVER PETROLEUM COMPANY!

CAPITAL STOCK.....$80,000.

80,000 Shares of Par Value of.....$1,00 each.

WORKING CAPITAL.....$18,000.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the above company, held at their office in the borough of Rochester, April 29th, 1865, the following persons were elected its officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT:
MATTISON DARRAGH.

TREASURER & SECRETARY:
CHARLES B. HURST.

DIRECTORS:

Mattison Darragh,	Milo R. Adams,
Charles Stone,	Alfred C. Hurst,
James Darragh,	John Bigger,
Levi Brennaman,	Robt. A. Cochran,
Charles F. Kendall.	

☞ A limited number of shares of Stock of the above Company may be had by application at the office of the company.

☞ Office in the Diamond, Rochester, Pa.
my3:6m CHAS. B. HURST, Sec'y.

VARIETIES.

TOYS AND BOOKS,

AT

B. MULHEIM'S

BRIDGE St., BRIDGEWATER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now receiving NEW GOODS in the line of all the various TOYS and VARIETY GOODS for the Fall and COMING HOLIDAYS. Having purchased in the Eastern cities at low prices, he can sell cheaper than any house in Pittsburg.

In connection with his collection of Variety Goods, he keeps Stationery of all kinds Oil Cloths of all patterns, School Books of all descriptions and prices, Albums, Looking Glasses, Blank Books of all sizes, Day Books, Ledgers, Pens, Pencils, in short everything usually kept in a Variety store. [nov27:1y

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, A. M., President.

THE Terms open respectively Sept. 12, '65, January 2, and April 5, 1866.

Every opportunity for instruction in any branch of science or on any musical instrument; also vocal music, private or in classes, is afforded here at reasonable rates.

Lads received in the Primary Department; also small girls of any degree of proficiency.

Drawing and painting of every style will receive the special attention of a first-class artist.

Tuition: $5,50, $8,50, and $12,50, according to department.

None but thoroughly qualified and experienced Teachers are employed in any department. For further information address

aug2'65 R. T. TAYLOR, President.

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BUTTER, Eggs, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, for which the highest market price will be paid. In connection with the Grocery and Liquor store, the Bakery and Confectionary is still carried on, where may be found a first class assortment of cakes, confectionaries, canned fruits, pickles, spiced oysters, &c. A fine stock of tobacco and cigars of all fancy brands.

N. B. A pure article of wines, &c., for medicinal and sacramental purposes constantly on hand.

☞ Do not forget the place, Peter Angel's old stand, Bridge st, Bridgewater [aug2:3m

TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY SOLDIERS' HOME, under the charge of Dr. Cyrus King, an experienced Army Surgeon, is now open for the reception of sick, wounded, maimed, and helpless soldiers and sailors, FREE OF EXPENSE.

Applicants will receive a Permit, by applying to any of the Directors, and be admitted to the Home, provided their discharge papers are approved by the Surgeon.

R. C. LOOMIS, President.
O'MSBY PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

Thos. Bakewell,	C. W. Batchelor,
N. Holmes,	John Watt,
W. S. Haven,	Jno. W Chalfant,
Wm. McCreery,	G. L. B Fetterman.

nov22'65.

BARBER, HAIR-DRESSER, & C.

JAMES BRUIN is happy to announce to his old customers, that he has been discharged from the service of the United States, and opened a shop in the frame building adjoining Wm. Orr's Store. Ladies' hair cut in the most approved style. He trusts his old friends will renew their patronage. Having carried the flag of the 45th Reg. U. S. C. T. for almost a year, in the battles around Petersburg, he thinks himself entitled to a fair share of the public patronage.

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WILL attend to legal business of all kinds. Prompt attention given to collections generally. Licensed Agents for collection of Pensions, Bounty, arrears of Pay, Prize money, Pay, etc., of Prisoners of War, and all kinds of military claims against the Government. Office—

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BEAVER, PENN'A. [jan4

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A FARM pleasantly situated, 1 mile from the town of Beaver, adjoining the property of A. B. Wolf, containing 42 acres, is offered for sale. It is well adapted to farming or gardening purposes The improvements are a frame house and other out-buildings. A good apple orchard and other fruits on the premises. Also, a good stone quarry. For price and terms apply to

IVORY COLE,
nov15'65. Rochester, Pa.

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FRESH BALTIMORE SEA-SHORE OYSTERS received day, and for sale at
oct15m] PETER ANGEL'S, Bridgewater.

BRITISH PERIODICALS!

VIZ.

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

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For any one of the Reviews	$4,00
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For all four of the Reviews	12,00
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For Blackwood and any two Reviews	10,00
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The works will be printed on a *greatly improved quality of paper,* and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—*we* shall continue to give faithful copies of *all* the matters contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the originals editions, which at the present premium on Gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are *exceedingly low.* Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in *Gold*—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2,50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our *Civil War,* and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

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A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Col. James Q. Anderson, late of the Boro' of Beaver, Beaver co., Pa., dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HUGH ANDERSON, Adm'r.,
nov15'65 Beaver.

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sept20'65—6mos.

J. M. Hartman,

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OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF BEAVER AND VICINITY.

☞ Office on Third street, 2d door east of H. B. Anderson's store. Nov15:3m

Union Hotel,

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ALEX. CLARK, *Proprietor.*

GOOD STABLING attached to this House! September 18, '65.

John B. Young,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEAVER, PA.

OFFICE in the building occupied by the late Hon. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM—Legal business of all kinds promptly attended to in Beaver and adjacent counties.

jan24'66—10t

Dr. D. Stanton,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE IN WM. KENNEDY'S BLOCK [jan24,'65:1y